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Jonathan Richard Thorpe

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EXAMINER

DWIVEDI, MAHESH H

ART UNIT

PAPER NUMBER

2168

NOTIFICATION DATE

DELIVERY MODE

10/15/2010

ELECTRONIC

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

Notice of the Office communication was sent electronically on above-indicated "Notification Date" to the following e-mail address(es):

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Office Action Summary	Application No. 10/664,189	Applicant(s) THORPE, JONATHAN RICHARD	
	Examiner MAHESH H. DWIVEDI	Art Unit 2168	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 29 July 2010.
- 2a) ☐ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☒ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1-23 and 27-30 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1-23 and 27-30 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☒ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☒ The drawing(s) filed on 09 February 2004 is/are: a) ☒ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☒ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☒ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:
1. ☒ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Notice of References Cited (PTO-892) | 4) <input type="checkbox"/> Interview Summary (PTO-413) |
| 2) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948) | Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____ |
| 3) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08) | 5) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Informal Patent Application |
| Paper No(s)/Mail Date <u>7/29/2010</u> . | 6) <input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____ |

DETAILED ACTION

Information Disclosure Statement

1. The information disclosure statement (IDS) submitted on 07/29/2010 has been received, entered into the record, and considered. The submission is in compliance with the provisions of 37 CFR 1.97. Accordingly, the information disclosure statement is being considered by the examiner.

Priority

2. Receipt is acknowledged of papers submitted under 35 U.S.C. 119(a)-(d), which papers have been placed of record in the file.

Response to Amendment

3. Receipt of Applicant's Amendment filed on 07/29/2010 is acknowledged.

Remarks

4. The examiner notes that the instant application claims priority to foreign application 0221774.3 from the UK with a priority date of 09/19/2002. The examiner further notes that he could not find the subject matter regarding the register (for determining whether an information item has been previously sent, and if not, sending such an information item to a user) in the aforementioned foreign UK application. The newly cited art of **Weinmann** (with an effective filing date of 12/02/2002), is therefore applicable to the subject matter regarding the register for determining whether an information item has been previously sent to a user.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 101

5. The rejections raised in the office action mailed on 04/29/2010 have been overcome by applicant's arguments received on 07/29/2010.

6. 35 U.S.C. 101 reads as follows:

Whoever invents or discovers any new and useful process, machine, manufacture, or composition of matter, or any new and useful improvement thereof, may obtain a patent therefor, subject to the conditions and requirements of this title.

7. Claim 23 is rejected under 35 U.S.C 101 because the claimed invention is directed to the non-statutory subject area of electro-magnetic signals and carrier waves. Claim 23 is directed towards a "**computer readable medium**". Because the

specification provides no support for a **“computer readable medium”**, the examiner considers the claimed “computer readable medium” in the broadest reasonable interpretation as being directed towards the non-statutory subject matter of electronic data signals/carrier waves/propagation waves.

Claim 23 is directed towards a computer readable medium. However, all of the elements claimed could be reasonably interpreted by an ordinary artisan as being software alone, and thus is directed to software per se, which is non-statutory. Specifically, because the specification provides no support for a **“computer readable medium”**, the examiner considers the claimed “computer readable medium” in the broadest reasonable interpretation as being directed towards the non-statutory subject matter of electronic data signals/carrier waves/propagation waves, and is thus directed towards software per se.

In order for such a software claim to be statutory, it must be claimed in combination with an appropriate medium and/or hardware such as a memory or processor to establish a statutory category of invention and enable any functionality to realized.

Specification

8. The specification is objected to as failing to provide proper antecedent basis for the claimed subject matter. See 37 CFR 1.75(d)(1) and MPEP § 608.01(o). Correction of the following is required: Specifically, dependent claim contains the limitation "computer readable medium". However, there is no mention of any medium in the specification.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

9. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner wherein the invention was made.

Art Unit: 2168

10. Claims 1-23, and 27-30 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over **Fanning et al.** (U.S. Patent 6,742,023) in view of **Weinmann** (U.S. Patent 7,096,464), and further in view of **Kohonen et al.** (Article entitled "Self Organization of a Massive Document Collection", dated May 2000).

11. Regarding claim 1, **Fanning** teaches a system comprising:

A) a data network (Column 5, lines 13-40);

B) an information retrieval client system connected to said data network (Column 5, lines 13-40); and

C) a plurality of information item storage nodes connected to the data network (Column 5, lines 29-40);

D) wherein: each storage node comprises a store configured to store a plurality of information items and an indexer (Column 5, lines 13-40, 42-59, Column 13, lines 6-24, Figure 3);

E) the indexer configured to derive data representing an information item, the data representing the information item, when stored, requiring less storage capacity than a corresponding information item (Column 13, lines 6-24);

F) the indexer further configured to send the data representing the information item to the client system via said data network (Column 5, lines 13-40, Column 13, lines 6-24);

The examiner notes that **Fanning** teaches "**a data network**" as "FIG. 1 also shows a network 22 interconnected between the distribution applications 10, 12. As can be seen in FIG. 1, all distribution applications 10, 12 have the same functionality. One user's file transfer client 14 can download files from another user's file transfer server 20, and vice versa" (Column 5, lines 23-29). The examiner further notes that **Fanning** teaches "**an information retrieval client system connected to said data network**" as "FIG. 1 also shows a network 22 interconnected between the distribution applications 10, 12. As can be seen in FIG. 1, all distribution applications 10, 12 have the same functionality. One user's file transfer client 14 can download files from another user's file transfer server 20, and vice versa" (Column 5, lines 23-29). The examiner further notes that **Fanning** teaches "**a plurality of information item storage nodes connected to the data network**" as "It should be understood in this description that

Art Unit: 2168

although only two distribution applications 10, 12 communicating with each other are explicitly discussed, any number of distribution applications may be utilized in the system of the present invention. This is shown in FIG. 2 wherein a plurality of client servers, each denoted as C/S 12, are connected to one another in a system. As shown in FIG. 2, once a C/S 12 downloads a file from another C/S 12, it is able to distribute the file downloaded to other C/S 12 applications in the system. The particular components within system of the present invention will now be discussed" (Column 5, lines 29-40).

The examiner further notes that **Fanning** teaches "**wherein: each storage node comprises a store configured to store a plurality of information items and an indexer**" as "FIG. 3 illustrates the system of the present invention having a first distribution application 100 and a second distribution application 212, a file index server 300, and a file index 302. Each distribution application 100, 212 preferably includes: a file transfer client 114, 214; a data file repository 116, 216; a graphical user interface 118, 218; a file transfer server 120, 220 and an inventory module 130, 230. Preferably, the data file repository, or repository, 116 shown in FIG. 3 is where the all of the data files to be shared are stored. In the preferred embodiment, the data file repository 116 contains at least one directory on disk drives in a personal computer. In an alternative embodiment, the data file repository 116 may be a database. In another embodiment, the repository 116 may be a network accessible disk drive that the distribution application 100 can access. Alternatively, the repository 116 can also be a collection of directories enabling the user to organize files by type, classification, or attribute" (Column 5, lines 42-59) and "In an alternative embodiment shown in FIG. 9, the distribution application 1100 contains an audio file module 1102, which includes an audio file player 1106, as well as an audio file converter 1104. The audio file player 1106 plays files located in the data file repository 1116, while the audio file converter 1104 generates audio files either by sampling data from a microphone or tape, or by converting data stored on a CD-ROM or hard disk into a standard compressed audio file format. Converted audio files are placed in the repository 1116, allowing other users in the community to access these new audio files. In addition, the distribution application 1100 may also contain a video file module 1108, which includes a video file player

Art Unit: 2168

1111, as well as a video file converter 1110. Much as in the audio example above, video images (either still, or full motion) are converted from external sources to compressed standard formats and are placed in the repository 1116. Likewise, video files in the repository 1116 are displayed to the user by the video file player 1111" (Column 13, lines 6-24). The examiner further notes that **Fanning** teaches **"the indexer configured to derive data representing an information item, the data representing the information item, when stored, requiring less storage capacity than a corresponding information item"** as "In an alternative embodiment shown in FIG. 9, the distribution application 1100 contains an audio file module 1102, which includes an audio file player 1106, as well as an audio file converter 1104. The audio file player 1106 plays files located in the data file repository 1116, while the audio file converter 1104 generates audio files either by sampling data from a microphone or tape, or by converting data stored on a CD-ROM or hard disk into a standard compressed audio file format. Converted audio files are placed in the repository 1116, allowing other users in the community to access these new audio files. In addition, the distribution application 1100 may also contain a video file module 1108, which includes a video file player 1111, as well as a video file converter 1110. Much as in the audio example above, video images (either still, or full motion) are converted from external sources to compressed standard formats and are placed in the repository 1116. Likewise, video files in the repository 1116 are displayed to the user by the video file player 1111" (Column 13, lines 6-24). The examiner further notes that **Fanning** teaches **"the indexer further configured to send the data representing the information item to the client system via said data network"** as "FIG. 1 also shows a network 22 interconnected between the distribution applications 10, 12. As can be seen in FIG. 1, all distribution applications 10, 12 have the same functionality. One user's file transfer client 14 can download files from another user's file transfer server 20, and vice versa" (Column 5, lines 23-29) and "In an alternative embodiment shown in FIG. 9, the distribution application 1100 contains an audio file module 1102, which includes an audio file player 1106, as well as an audio file converter 1104. The audio file player 1106 plays files located in the data file repository 1116, while the audio file converter 1104 generates

Art Unit: 2168

audio files either by sampling data from a microphone or tape, or by converting data stored on a CD-ROM or hard disk into a standard compressed audio file format. Converted audio files are placed in the repository 1116, allowing other users in the community to access these new audio files. In addition, the distribution application 1100 may also contain a video file module 1108, which includes a video file player 1111, as well as a video file converter 1110. Much as in the audio example above, video images (either still, or full motion) are converted from external sources to compressed standard formats and are placed in the repository 1116. Likewise, video files in the repository 1116 are displayed to the user by the video file player 1111" (Column 13, lines 6-24).

Fanning does not explicitly teach:

- G) the indexer configured to maintain a register indicative of whether the data representing the information item has previously been transmitted to the client system;
- H) to cause data representing information items which have not been previously transmitted to the client system to be forwarded to the client system; and
- I) to update the register in accordance with the data representing information items which were forwarded to the client system.

Weinmann, however, teaches **"the indexer configured to maintain a register indicative of whether the data representing the information item has previously been transmitted to the client system"** as "The method may further include selecting the pertinent software update based on a criterion for determining the pertinence of the software update to the user, and the criterion may be determined by the user, or the criterion may be related to a determination of whether a pertinent software update has already been sent to the user" (Column 1, lines 54-59) and "The statistically determined list of pertinent updates 210 may be manually modified or updated by a person at the application provider and a final list of the most pertinent updates may be generated and grouped together in a common classification of pertinent updates 214. Manual updating of the statistically generated list of updates 210 may be necessary, for example, if a particularly critical update becomes available after the time period within which the statistical information about the pertinence of the available updates was generated, or if

Art Unit: 2168

an update on the statistically generated list of updates 210 becomes obsolete or otherwise irrelevant to a user 200" (Column 4, lines 39-50), **"to cause data representing information items which have not been previously transmitted to the client system to be forwarded to the client system"** as "A method of automatically sending a pertinent software update to a user of an executable software application is disclosed. The method includes storing a plurality of software updates for the software application and ranking the pertinence of the individual software updates. At least one pertinent software update is selected from the plurality of software updates based on the ranking of the pertinence of the software update and automatically sent to the user" (Abstract), "The method may further include selecting the pertinent software update based on a criterion for determining the pertinence of the software update to the user, and the criterion may be determined by the user, or the criterion may be related to a determination of whether a pertinent software update has already been sent to the user" (Column 1, lines 54-59), and "The statistically determined list of pertinent updates 210 may be manually modified or updated by a person at the application provider and a final list of the most pertinent updates may be generated and grouped together in a common classification of pertinent updates 214. Manual updating of the statistically generated list of updates 210 may be necessary, for example, if a particularly critical update becomes available after the time period within which the statistical information about the pertinence of the available updates was generated, or if an update on the statistically generated list of updates 210 becomes obsolete or otherwise irrelevant to a user 200" (Column 4, lines 39-50), and **"to update the register in accordance with the data representing information items which were forwarded to the client system"** as "The method may further include selecting the pertinent software update based on a criterion for determining the pertinence of the software update to the user, and the criterion may be determined by the user, or the criterion may be related to a determination of whether a pertinent software update has already been sent to the user" (Column 1, lines 54-59) and "The statistically determined list of pertinent updates 210 may be manually modified or updated by a person at the application provider and a final list of the most pertinent updates may be generated and grouped together in a common

Art Unit: 2168

classification of pertinent updates 214. Manual updating of the statistically generated list of updates 210 may be necessary, for example, if a particularly critical update becomes available after the time period within which the statistical information about the pertinence of the available updates was generated, or if an update on the statistically generated list of updates 210 becomes obsolete or otherwise irrelevant to a user 200" (Column 4, lines 39-50).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to combine the teachings of the cited references because teaching **Weinmann's** would have allowed **Fanning's** to provide a method that shuns the reactive sending of updates to users in favor of an automated system for transmitted updates, as noted by **Weinmann** (Column 1, lines 16-20).

Fanning and **Weinmann** do not explicitly teach:

J) said client system includes a node position generating unit configured to generate a node position in respect of each information item represented by said received data responsive to the data representing the information item received from said indexer of a storage node.

Kohonen, however, teaches "**said client system includes a node position generating unit configured to generate a node position in respect of each information item represented by said received data responsive to the data representing the information item received from said indexer of a storage node**" as "With the newest versions of our programs the whole process of computation of the document map takes about six weeks on a six-processor SGI 02000 computer...The amount of main memory required was about 800 MB" (Page 582, Section C: Formation of the Document Map), "This time includes finding the keywords to label the map, forming the WWW-ages that are used in exploring the map, and indexing the map units for keyword searches" (Page 583, Section C: Formation of the Document Map), and "Given a search description, the matching units are found from the index and the best matches are returned and displayed as circles on the map" (Page 584, Section 2: Keyword Search).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to combine the teachings of the cited references because teaching **Kohonen 's** would have allowed **Fanning's** and **Weinmann's** to provide a method for help a client understand the true meaning of individual texts and finding information of the highest interest, as noted by **Kohonen** (Section: Introduction).

Regarding claim 2, **Fanning** further teaches a system comprising:

- A) wherein said indexer at each storage node is operable to transmit data to said client system to said client system in batches (Column 12, lines 53-67-Column 13, lines 1-5, Figure 8);
- B) each batch comprising at least data derived from some of those information items stored at that storage node for which data has not previously been transmitted to said client system (Column 5, lines 60-64).

The examiner notes that **Fanning** teaches "**wherein said indexer at each storage node is operable to transmit data to said client system to said client system in batches**" as "Alternatively, as shown in FIG. 8, a parallel download module 1002 may be used to improve transfer rates of slow file transfer servers 1004, 1006. The parallel module 1002 would be connected to at least two file transfer servers 1004, 1006 in order to download a given data file. The file to be downloaded from each file transfer server 1004, 1006 must be identical. The parallel download module 1002 requests a different section of the given data file from each of the file transfer servers 1004, 1006 by using a file subsection download request. Thereafter, a completed download is reported when all sections have been successfully downloaded. This allows a high-bandwidth file transfer client 1000 to rapidly download parts of the same file from several lower bandwidth file transfer servers 1004, 1006" (Column 12, lines 53-67-Column 13, lines 1-5). The examiner further notes that **Fanning** teaches "**each batch comprising at least data derived from some of those information items stored at that storage node for which data has not previously been transmitted to said client system**" as "Files obtained from one distribution application 212 to another distribution application 100 are initially stored in the data file repository 116 immediately

Art Unit: 2168

after being downloaded, making these newly downloaded data files available to other distribution applications (not shown)" (Column 5, lines 60-64).

Regarding claim 3, **Fanning** further teaches a system comprising:

A) wherein each batch of data comprises data derived from those information items stored at that storage node for which data has not previously been transmitted to said client system (Column 5, lines 60-64).

The examiner notes that **Fanning** teaches "**wherein each batch of data comprises data derived from those information items stored at that storage node for which data has not previously been transmitted to said client system**" as "Files obtained from one distribution application 212 to another distribution application 100 are initially stored in the data file repository 116 immediately after being downloaded, making these newly downloaded data files available to other distribution applications (not shown)" (Column 5, lines 60-64).

Regarding claim 4, **Fanning** further teaches a system comprising:

A) wherein said indexer at each storage node is operable to transmit to said client system a batch of data derived from information items stored at that storage node in response to an information retrieval operation at said client system (Column 12, lines 53-67-Column 13, lines 1-5, Figure 8).

The examiner notes that **Fanning** teaches "**wherein said indexer at each storage node is operable to transmit to said client system a batch of data derived from information items stored at that storage node in response to an information retrieval operation at said client system**" as "Alternatively, as shown in FIG. 8, a parallel download module 1002 may be used to improve transfer rates of slow file transfer servers 1004, 1006. The parallel module 1002 would be connected to at least two file transfer servers 1004, 1006 in order to download a given data file. The file to be downloaded from each file transfer server 1004, 1006 must be identical. The parallel download module 1002 requests a different section of the given data file from each of the file transfer servers 1004, 1006 by using a file subsection download request.

Art Unit: 2168

Thereafter, a completed download is reported when all sections have been successfully downloaded. This allows a high-bandwidth file transfer client 1000 to rapidly download parts of the same file from several lower bandwidth file transfer servers 1004, 1006" (Column 12, lines 53-67-Column 13, lines 1-5).

Regarding claim 5, **Fanning** further teaches a system comprising:

A) wherein said indexer at each storage node is operable to detect an information item which is modified or newly stored at that storage node (Column 6, lines 24-27); and
B) in response to such a detection, to send a batch of data derived from that information item to said client system (Column 6, lines 28-32).

The examiner notes that **Fanning** teaches "**wherein said indexer at each storage node is operable to detect an information item which is modified or newly stored at that storage node**" as "the last modification time shows that the directory has been modified recently, the inventory module 130 checks the contents of the directory to ascertain which files if any have been added or removed" (Column 6, lines 24-27). The examiner notes that **Fanning** teaches "**in response to such a detection, to send a batch of data derived from that information item to said client system**" as "Where the repository 116 is a database, the inventory module 130 uses database triggers to automatically monitor the repository 116 as well as receive file add and file remove events from the database as files are added and removed " (Column 6, lines 28-32).

Regarding claim 6, **Fanning** further teaches a system comprising:

A) wherein said data network is an internet network (Column 2, lines 6-8).

The examiner notes that **Fanning** teaches "**wherein said data network is an internet network**" as "Thus, it can be seen that there is a long-standing need on the Internet for a system that facilitates the distribution of data files in a community of users" (Column 2, lines 6-8).

Regarding claim 7, **Fanning** further teaches a system comprising:

Art Unit: 2168

A) wherein one or more of said storage nodes are internet search servers (Column 10, lines 49-65).

The examiner notes that **Fanning** teaches "**wherein said data network is an internet network**" as "FIG. 6 shows the preferred embodiment, where the system of the present invention utilizes a search module 806 for searching the file index, in which a search request submitted by the distribution application 800 is processed and a search response, containing file descriptions matching the search request, is returned to that distribution application 800. When a user wishes to locate a particular data file, the search module 800 constructs a search request to the file index 810 based on the search criteria specified by the user through the distribution application 800. The search criteria can contain a complete filename or a subsection of the filename, limitations on any of the fields of ancillary data, the file size, or limitations on the file transfer server including bandwidth to network or percentage of successful downloads. The index server 808 executes the search request, prunes the file descriptions as appropriate, and displays the search response to the users" (Column 10, lines 49-65).

Regarding claim 8, **Fanning** further teaches a system comprising:

A) wherein said information items are at least partially textual (Column 10, lines 34-36);
and

B) said data derived from a stored information item comprises the whole of said textual content of that information item (Column 10, lines 34-36).

The examiner notes that **Fanning** teaches "**wherein said information items are at least partially textual**" as "The index server also optionally stores information for each file description such as: filename; file data type (text, audio, images, video, etc)" (Column 10, lines 34-36). The examiner further notes that **Kohonen** teaches "**said data derived from a stored information item comprises the whole of said textual content of that information item**" as "The index server also optionally stores information for each file description such as: filename; file data type (text, audio, images, video, etc)" (Column 10, lines 34-36).

Regarding claim 9, **Fanning** further teaches a system comprising:

A) wherein said data derived from a stored information item comprises textual data indicative of said content of the stored information item (Column 5, lines 66-67-Column 6, lines 1-8).

The examiner notes that **Fanning** teaches "**wherein said data derived from a stored information item comprises textual data indicative of said content of the stored information item**" as "A description of each file placed in the file repository 116 is automatically made available by an inventory module 130 in the distribution application 100 to other distribution applications 212 in the community. In the preferred embodiment, the inventory module 130 verifies that each file is a valid file of the types of files available for distribution. The inventory module 130 also extracts a title of the data file, the size of the data file, the type of data file, any text associated with the data file, the creator of the data file and the quality rating of the data file" (Column 5, lines 66-67-Column 6, lines 1-8).

Regarding claim 10, **Fanning** and **Weinmann** do not explicitly teach a system comprising:

A) wherein said client system comprises a graphical user interface for displaying a representation of at least some of said nodes as a two-dimensional display array of display points within a display area on a user display.

Kohonen, however, teaches "**wherein said client system comprises a graphical user interface for displaying a representation of at least some of said nodes as a two-dimensional display array of display points within a display area on a user display**" as "documents are presented as points on a two-dimensional (2-D) plane and the geometric relations of the image points of the documents represent their similarity relations" (Page 574) and "Forming the user interface automatically took an additional week of computation. This time includes finding the keywords to label the map, forming the WWW-pages that are used in exploring the map, and indexing the map units for keyword searches" (Page 583).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to combine the teachings of the cited references because teaching **Kohonen 's** would have allowed **Fanning's** and **Weinmann's** to provide a method for help a client understand the true meaning of individual texts and finding information of the highest interest, as noted by **Kohonen** (Section: Introduction).

Regarding claim 11, **Fanning** and **Weinmann** do not explicitly teach a system comprising:

- A) wherein said client system comprises: (i) a user control for defining a two-dimensional region of said display area; and
- B) a detector for detecting those display points lying within said two-dimensional region of said display area.

Kohonen, however, teaches "**wherein said client system comprises: (i) a user control for defining a two-dimensional region of said display area**" as "Forming the user interface automatically took an additional week of computation. This time includes finding the keywords to label the map, forming the WWW-pages that are used in exploring the map, and indexing the map units for keyword searches" (Page 583) and "keyword search" (Page 584) and "**a detector for detecting those display points lying within said two-dimensional region of said display area**" as "Forming the user interface automatically took an additional week of computation. This time includes finding the keywords to label the map, forming the WWW-pages that are used in exploring the map, and indexing the map units for keyword searches" (Page 583) and "An example of performing a keyword search is depicted in Fig. 6" (Page 584, Section: Keyword Search).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to combine the teachings of the cited references because teaching **Kohonen 's** would have allowed **Fanning's** and **Weinmann's** to provide a method for help a client understand the true meaning of individual texts and finding information of the highest interest, as noted by **Kohonen** (Section: Introduction).

Regarding claim 12, **Fanning** and **Weinmann** do not explicitly teach a system comprising:

A) wherein said graphical user interface is operable to display a list of data representing information items, being those information items mapped onto nodes corresponding to display points displayed within said two-dimensional region of said display area.

Kohonen, however, teaches "**wherein said graphical user interface is operable to display a list of data representing information items, being those information items mapped onto nodes corresponding to display points displayed within said two-dimensional region of said display area**" as "This time includes finding the keywords to label the map, forming the WWW-pages that are used in exploring the map, and indexing the map units for keyword searches" (Page 583, Section C: Formation of the Document Map) and "When clicking a point on the map display with a mouse, links to the document database enable reading the contents of the documents" (Page 583, Section E: Exploration of the Document Map). The examiner further notes that Figure 5 clearly shows an interface With nodes mapping different documents.

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to combine the teachings of the cited references because teaching **Kohonen 's** would have allowed **Fanning's** and **Weinmann's** to provide a method for help a client understand the true meaning of individual texts and finding information of the highest interest, as noted by **Kohonen** (Section: Introduction).

Regarding claim 13, **Fanning** and **Weinmann** do not explicitly teach a system comprising:

A) wherein said client system comprises a user control for choosing one or more information items from said list; and

B) said graphical user interface being operable to alter manner of display within said display area of display points corresponding to selected information items.

Kohonen, however, teaches "**wherein said client system comprises a user control for choosing one or more information items from said list**" as "Forming the user interface automatically took an additional week of computation. This time includes finding the keywords to label the map, forming the WWW-pages that are used in exploring the map, and indexing the map units for keyword searches" (Page 583), "This time includes finding the keywords to label the map, forming the WWW- pages that are used in exploring the map, and indexing the map units for keyword searches" (Page 583, Section C: Formation of the Document Map), and "When clicking a point on the map display with a mouse, links to the document database enable reading the contents of the documents" (Page 583, Section E: Exploration of the Document Map) and "**said graphical user interface being operable to alter manner of display within said display area of display points corresponding to selected information items**" as "Forming the user interface automatically took an additional week of computation. This time includes finding the keywords to label the map, forming the WWW-pages that are used in exploring the map, and indexing the map units for keyword searches" (Page 583), "This time includes finding the keywords to label the map, forming the WWW-pages that are used in exploring the map, and indexing the map units for keyword searches" (Page 583, Section C: Formation of the Document Map), and "When clicking a point on the map display with a mouse, links to the document database enable reading the contents of the documents" (Page 583, Section E: Exploration of the Document Map). The examiner further notes that Figure 6 clearly shows the ability to alter the interface by zooming in (see "Click any area on the map to get a zoomed view!").

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to combine the teachings of the cited references because teaching **Kohonen 's** would have allowed **Fanning's** and **Weinmann's** to provide a method for help a client understand the true meaning of individual texts and finding information of the highest interest, as noted by **Kohonen** (Section: Introduction).

Regarding claim 14, **Fanning** further teaches a system comprising:

A) wherein said data derived from an information item includes an identification of said storage location of that information item (Column 3, lines 8-12).

The examiner notes that **Fanning** teaches "**wherein said data derived from an information item includes an identification of said storage location of that information item**" as "The file description comprises any of the following: a title of the data file, the size of the data file, the type of data file, any text associated with the data file, the creator of the data file, the quality rating of the data file, and the distribution application where the data file resides" (Column 3, lines 8-12).

Regarding claim 15, **Fanning** and **Weinmann** do not explicitly teach a system comprising:

A) wherein said identification comprises a universal resource indicator (URI).

Kohonen teaches "**wherein said identification comprises a universal resource indicator (URI)**" as "This time includes finding the keywords to label the map, forming the WWW-pages that are used in exploring the map, and indexing the map units for keyword searches" (Page 583, Section C: Formation of the Document Map) and "When clicking a point on the map display with a mouse, links to the document database enable reading the contents of the documents" (Page 583, Section E: Exploration of the Document Map).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to combine the teachings of the cited references because teaching **Kohonen 's** would have allowed **Fanning's** and **Weinmann's** to provide a method for help a client understand the true meaning of individual texts and finding information of the highest interest, as noted by **Kohonen** (Section: Introduction).

Regarding claim 16, **Fanning** teaches an information storage node comprising:

A) said storage node being connected via a data network to an information retrieval client system (Column 5, lines 13-40); and

Art Unit: 2168

C) the storage node comprising: a store configured to store a plurality of information items and an indexer (Column 5, lines 42-59, Column 13, lines 6-24, Figure 3);

E) the indexer configured to derive data representing an information item, the data representing the information item, when stored, requiring less storage capacity than a corresponding information item (Column 13, lines 6-24);

F) the indexer further configured to send the data representing the information item to the client system via said data network (Column 5, lines 13-40, Column 13, lines 6-24);

The examiner notes that **Fanning** teaches “**said storage node being connected via a data network to an information retrieval client system**” as “FIG. 1 also shows a network 22 interconnected between the distribution applications 10, 12. As can be seen in FIG. 1, all distribution applications 10, 12 have the same functionality. One user's file transfer client 14 can download files from another user's file transfer server 20, and vice versa” (Column 5, lines 23-29). The examiner further notes that **Fanning** teaches “**the storage node comprising: a store configured to store a plurality of information items and an indexer**” as “FIG. 3 illustrates the system of the present invention having a first distribution application 100 and a second distribution application 212, a file index server 300, and a file index 302. Each distribution application 100, 212 preferably includes: a file transfer client 114, 214; a data file repository 116, 216; a graphical user interface 118, 218; a file transfer server 120, 220 and an inventory module 130, 230. Preferably, the data file repository, or repository, 116 shown in FIG. 3 is where the all of the data files to be shared are stored. In the preferred embodiment, the data file repository 116 contains at least one directory on disk drives in a personal computer. In an alternative embodiment, the data file repository 116 may be a database. In another embodiment, the repository 116 may be a network accessible disk drive that the distribution application 100 can access. Alternatively, the repository 116 can also be a collection of directories enabling the user to organize files by type, classification, or attribute” (Column 5, lines 42-59) and “In an alternative embodiment shown in FIG. 9, the distribution application 1100 contains an audio file module 1102, which includes an audio file player 1106, as well as an audio file converter 1104. The audio file player 1106 plays files located in the data file repository

Art Unit: 2168

1116, while the audio file converter 1104 generates audio files either by sampling data from a microphone or tape, or by converting data stored on a CD-ROM or hard disk into a standard compressed audio file format. Converted audio files are placed in the repository 1116, allowing other users in the community to access these new audio files. In addition, the distribution application 1100 may also contain a video file module 1108, which includes a video file player 1111, as well as a video file converter 1110. Much as in the audio example above, video images (either still, or full motion) are converted from external sources to compressed standard formats and are placed in the repository 1116. Likewise, video files in the repository 1116 are displayed to the user by the video file player 1111” (Column 13, lines 6-24). The examiner further notes that **Fanning** teaches **“the indexer configured to derive data representing an information item, the data representing the information item, when stored, requiring less storage capacity than a corresponding information item”** as “In an alternative embodiment shown in FIG. 9, the distribution application 1100 contains an audio file module 1102, which includes an audio file player 1106, as well as an audio file converter 1104. The audio file player 1106 plays files located in the data file repository 1116, while the audio file converter 1104 generates audio files either by sampling data from a microphone or tape, or by converting data stored on a CD-ROM or hard disk into a standard compressed audio file format. Converted audio files are placed in the repository 1116, allowing other users in the community to access these new audio files. In addition, the distribution application 1100 may also contain a video file module 1108, which includes a video file player 1111, as well as a video file converter 1110. Much as in the audio example above, video images (either still, or full motion) are converted from external sources to compressed standard formats and are placed in the repository 1116. Likewise, video files in the repository 1116 are displayed to the user by the video file player 1111” (Column 13, lines 6-24). The examiner further notes that **Fanning** teaches **“the indexer further configured to send the data representing the information item to the client system via said data network”** as “FIG. 1 also shows a network 22 interconnected between the distribution applications 10, 12. As can be seen in FIG. 1, all distribution applications 10, 12 have the same functionality. One user's file transfer

client 14 can download files from another user's file transfer server 20, and vice versa" (Column 5, lines 23-29) and "In an alternative embodiment shown in FIG. 9, the distribution application 1100 contains an audio file module 1102, which includes an audio file player 1106, as well as an audio file converter 1104. The audio file player 1106 plays files located in the data file repository 1116, while the audio file converter 1104 generates audio files either by sampling data from a microphone or tape, or by converting data stored on a CD-ROM or hard disk into a standard compressed audio file format. Converted audio files are placed in the repository 1116, allowing other users in the community to access these new audio files. In addition, the distribution application 1100 may also contain a video file module 1108, which includes a video file player 1111, as well as a video file converter 1110. Much as in the audio example above, video images (either still, or full motion) are converted from external sources to compressed standard formats and are placed in the repository 1116. Likewise, video files in the repository 1116 are displayed to the user by the video file player 1111" (Column 13, lines 6-24).

Fanning does not explicitly teach:

- G) the indexer configured to maintain a register indicative of whether the data representing the information item has previously been transmitted to the client system;
- H) to cause data representing information items which have not previously been transmitted to the client system to be forwarded to the client system; and
- I) to update the register in accordance with the data representing information items which were forwarded to the client system.

Weinmann, however, teaches **"the indexer configured to maintain a register indicative of whether the data representing the information item has previously been transmitted to the client system"** as "The method may further include selecting the pertinent software update based on a criterion for determining the pertinence of the software update to the user, and the criterion may be determined by the user, or the criterion may be related to a determination of whether a pertinent software update has already been sent to the user" (Column 1, lines 54-59) and "The statistically determined list of pertinent updates 210 may be manually modified or updated by a person at the

Art Unit: 2168

application provider and a final list of the most pertinent updates may be generated and grouped together in a common classification of pertinent updates 214. Manual updating of the statistically generated list of updates 210 may be necessary, for example, if a particularly critical update becomes available after the time period within which the statistical information about the pertinence of the available updates was generated, or if an update on the statistically generated list of updates 210 becomes obsolete or otherwise irrelevant to a user 200" (Column 4, lines 39-50), **"to cause data representing information items which have not been previously transmitted to the client system to be forwarded to the client system"** as "A method of automatically sending a pertinent software update to a user of an executable software application is disclosed. The method includes storing a plurality of software updates for the software application and ranking the pertinence of the individual software updates. At least one pertinent software update is selected from the plurality of software updates based on the ranking of the pertinence of the software update and automatically sent to the user" (Abstract), "The method may further include selecting the pertinent software update based on a criterion for determining the pertinence of the software update to the user, and the criterion may be determined by the user, or the criterion may be related to a determination of whether a pertinent software update has already been sent to the user" (Column 1, lines 54-59), and "The statistically determined list of pertinent updates 210 may be manually modified or updated by a person at the application provider and a final list of the most pertinent updates may be generated and grouped together in a common classification of pertinent updates 214. Manual updating of the statistically generated list of updates 210 may be necessary, for example, if a particularly critical update becomes available after the time period within which the statistical information about the pertinence of the available updates was generated, or if an update on the statistically generated list of updates 210 becomes obsolete or otherwise irrelevant to a user 200" (Column 4, lines 39-50), and **"to update the register in accordance with the data representing information items which were forwarded to the client system"** as "The method may further include selecting the pertinent software update based on a criterion for determining the pertinence of the software update to the user, and the

Art Unit: 2168

criterion may be determined by the user, or the criterion may be related to a determination of whether a pertinent software update has already been sent to the user" (Column 1, lines 54-59) and "The statistically determined list of pertinent updates 210 may be manually modified or updated by a person at the application provider and a final list of the most pertinent updates may be generated and grouped together in a common classification of pertinent updates 214. Manual updating of the statistically generated list of updates 210 may be necessary, for example, if a particularly critical update becomes available after the time period within which the statistical information about the pertinence of the available updates was generated, or if an update on the statistically generated list of updates 210 becomes obsolete or otherwise irrelevant to a user 200" (Column 4, lines 39-50).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to combine the teachings of the cited references because teaching **Weinmann's** would have allowed **Fanning's** to provide a method that shuns the reactive sending of updates to users in favor of an automated system for transmitted updates, as noted by **Weinmann** (Column 1, lines 16-20).

Fanning and **Weinmann** do not explicitly teach:

B) including a node position generating unit configured to generate a node position in respect of each information item represented by said received data responsive to data received from said storage node.

Kohonen, however, teaches "**including a node position generating unit configured to generate a node position in respect of each information item represented by said received data responsive to data received from said storage node**" as "With the newest versions of our programs the whole process of computation of the document map takes about six weeks on a six-processor SGI 02000 computer...The amount of main memory required was about 800 MB" (Page 582, Section C: Formation of the Document Map), "This time includes finding the keywords to label the map, forming the WWW-ages that are used in exploring the map, and indexing the map units for keyword searches" (Page 583, Section C: Formation of the Document Map), and "Given a search description, the matching units are found from the index and

Art Unit: 2168

the best matches are returned and displayed as circles on the map" (Page 584, Section 2: Keyword Search).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to combine the teachings of the cited references because teaching **Kohonen 's** would have allowed **Fanning's** and **Weinmann's** to provide a method for help a client understand the true meaning of individual texts and finding information of the highest interest, as noted by **Kohonen** (Section: Introduction).

Regarding claim 17, **Fanning** teaches an information retrieval client system comprising:

- A) said client system being connectable via a data network to one or more information item storage nodes each comprising a store for storing a plurality of information items and an indexer (Column 5, lines 13-40, lines 42-59, Column 13, lines 6-24, Figure 3);
- B) the indexer configured to derive data representing an information item, the data representing the information item, when stored, requiring less storage capacity than a corresponding information item (Column 13, lines 6-24);
- C) the indexer further configured to send the data representing the information item to the client system via said data network (Column 5, lines 13-40, Column 13, lines 6-24);

The examiner notes that **Fanning** teaches "**said client system being connectable via a data network to one or more information item storage nodes each comprising a store for storing a plurality of information items and an indexer**" as "FIG. 1 also shows a network 22 interconnected between the distribution applications 10, 12. As can be seen in FIG. 1, all distribution applications 10, 12 have the same functionality. One user's file transfer client 14 can download files from another user's file transfer server 20, and vice versa" (Column 5, lines 23-29), "FIG. 3 illustrates the system of the present invention having a first distribution application 100 and a second distribution application 212, a file index server 300, and a file index 302. Each distribution application 100, 212 preferably includes: a file transfer client 114, 214; a data file repository 116, 216; a graphical user interface 118, 218; a file transfer server 120, 220 and an inventory module 130, 230. Preferably, the data file repository, or

Art Unit: 2168

repository, 116 shown in FIG. 3 is where the all of the data files to be shared are stored. In the preferred embodiment, the data file repository 116 contains at least one directory on disk drives in a personal computer. In an alternative embodiment, the data file repository 116 may be a database. In another embodiment, the repository 116 may be a network accessible disk drive that the distribution application 100 can access.

Alternatively, the repository 116 can also be a collection of directories enabling the user to organize files by type, classification, or attribute” (Column 5, lines 42-59), and “In an alternative embodiment shown in FIG. 9, the distribution application 1100 contains an audio file module 1102, which includes an audio file player 1106, as well as an audio file converter 1104. The audio file player 1106 plays files located in the data file repository 1116, while the audio file converter 1104 generates audio files either by sampling data from a microphone or tape, or by converting data stored on a CD-ROM or hard disk into a standard compressed audio file format. Converted audio files are placed in the repository 1116, allowing other users in the community to access these new audio files. In addition, the distribution application 1100 may also contain a video file module 1108, which includes a video file player 1111, as well as a video file converter 1110. Much as in the audio example above, video images (either still, or full motion) are converted from external sources to compressed standard formats and are placed in the repository 1116. Likewise, video files in the repository 1116 are displayed to the user by the video file player 1111” (Column 13, lines 6-24). The examiner further notes that **Fanning** teaches “**the indexer configured to derive data representing an information item, the data representing the information item, when stored, requiring less storage capacity than a corresponding information item**” as “In an alternative embodiment shown in FIG. 9, the distribution application 1100 contains an audio file module 1102, which includes an audio file player 1106, as well as an audio file converter 1104. The audio file player 1106 plays files located in the data file repository 1116, while the audio file converter 1104 generates audio files either by sampling data from a microphone or tape, or by converting data stored on a CD-ROM or hard disk into a standard compressed audio file format. Converted audio files are placed in the repository 1116, allowing other users in the community to access these new audio files. In addition, the

Art Unit: 2168

distribution application 1100 may also contain a video file module 1108, which includes a video file player 1111, as well as a video file converter 1110. Much as in the audio example above, video images (either still, or full motion) are converted from external sources to compressed standard formats and are placed in the repository 1116.

Likewise, video files in the repository 1116 are displayed to the user by the video file player 1111” (Column 13, lines 6-24). The examiner further notes that **Fanning** teaches **“the indexer further configured to send the data representing the information item to the client system via said data network”** as “FIG. 1 also shows a network 22 interconnected between the distribution applications 10, 12. As can be seen in FIG. 1, all distribution applications 10, 12 have the same functionality. One user's file transfer client 14 can download files from another user's file transfer server 20, and vice versa” (Column 5, lines 23-29) and “In an alternative embodiment shown in FIG. 9, the distribution application 1100 contains an audio file module 1102, which includes an audio file player 1106, as well as an audio file converter 1104. The audio file player 1106 plays files located in the data file repository 1116, while the audio file converter 1104 generates audio files either by sampling data from a microphone or tape, or by converting data stored on a CD-ROM or hard disk into a standard compressed audio file format. Converted audio files are placed in the repository 1116, allowing other users in the community to access these new audio files. In addition, the distribution application 1100 may also contain a video file module 1108, which includes a video file player 1111, as well as a video file converter 1110. Much as in the audio example above, video images (either still, or full motion) are converted from external sources to compressed standard formats and are placed in the repository 1116. Likewise, video files in the repository 1116 are displayed to the user by the video file player 1111” (Column 13, lines 6-24).

Fanning does not explicitly teach:

- D) the indexer configured to maintain a register indicative of whether the data representing the information item has previously been transmitted to the client system;
- E) to cause data representing information items which have not previously been transmitted to the client system to be forwarded to the client system; and

Art Unit: 2168

F) to update the register in accordance with the data representing information items which were forwarded to the client system.

Weinmann, however, teaches **“the indexer configured to maintain a register indicative of whether the data representing the information item has previously been transmitted to the client system”** as “The method may further include selecting the pertinent software update based on a criterion for determining the pertinence of the software update to the user, and the criterion may be determined by the user, or the criterion may be related to a determination of whether a pertinent software update has already been sent to the user” (Column 1, lines 54-59) and “The statistically determined list of pertinent updates 210 may be manually modified or updated by a person at the application provider and a final list of the most pertinent updates may be generated and grouped together in a common classification of pertinent updates 214. Manual updating of the statistically generated list of updates 210 may be necessary, for example, if a particularly critical update becomes available after the time period within which the statistical information about the pertinence of the available updates was generated, or if an update on the statistically generated list of updates 210 becomes obsolete or otherwise irrelevant to a user 200” (Column 4, lines 39-50), **“to cause data representing information items which have not been previously transmitted to the client system to be forwarded to the client system”** as “A method of automatically sending a pertinent software update to a user of an executable software application is disclosed. The method includes storing a plurality of software updates for the software application and ranking the pertinence of the individual software updates. At least one pertinent software update is selected from the plurality of software updates based on the ranking of the pertinence of the software update and automatically sent to the user” (Abstract), “The method may further include selecting the pertinent software update based on a criterion for determining the pertinence of the software update to the user, and the criterion may be determined by the user, or the criterion may be related to a determination of whether a pertinent software update has already been sent to the user” (Column 1, lines 54-59), and “The statistically determined list of pertinent updates 210 may be manually modified or updated by a person at the application provider and a final

Art Unit: 2168

list of the most pertinent updates may be generated and grouped together in a common classification of pertinent updates 214. Manual updating of the statistically generated list of updates 210 may be necessary, for example, if a particularly critical update becomes available after the time period within which the statistical information about the pertinence of the available updates was generated, or if an update on the statistically generated list of updates 210 becomes obsolete or otherwise irrelevant to a user 200" (Column 4, lines 39-50), and **"to update the register in accordance with the data representing information items which were forwarded to the client system"** as "The method may further include selecting the pertinent software update based on a criterion for determining the pertinence of the software update to the user, and the criterion may be determined by the user, or the criterion may be related to a determination of whether a pertinent software update has already been sent to the user" (Column 1, lines 54-59) and "The statistically determined list of pertinent updates 210 may be manually modified or updated by a person at the application provider and a final list of the most pertinent updates may be generated and grouped together in a common classification of pertinent updates 214. Manual updating of the statistically generated list of updates 210 may be necessary, for example, if a particularly critical update becomes available after the time period within which the statistical information about the pertinence of the available updates was generated, or if an update on the statistically generated list of updates 210 becomes obsolete or otherwise irrelevant to a user 200" (Column 4, lines 39-50).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to combine the teachings of the cited references because teaching **Weinmann's** would have allowed **Fanning's** to provide a method that shuns the reactive sending of updates to users in favor of an automated system for transmitted updates, as noted by **Weinmann** (Column 1, lines 16-20).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to combine the teachings of the cited references because teaching **Weinmann's** would have allowed **Fanning's** to provide a method to reduce

Art Unit: 2168

bottlenecking when forwarding file requests in a distributed network, as noted by **Weinmann** (Paragraph 06).

Fanning and **Weinmann** do not explicitly teach:

G) the client system comprising a node position generating unit configured to generate a node position in respect of each information item represented by said received data responsive to data received from said indexer of a storage node.

Kohonen, however, teaches “**the client system comprising a node position generating unit configured to generate a node position in respect of each information item represented by said received data responsive to data received from said indexer of a storage node**” as “With the newest versions of our programs the whole process of computation of the document map takes about six weeks on a six-processor SGI 02000 computer...The amount of main memory required was about 800 MB” (Page 582, Section C: Formation of the Document Map), “This time includes finding the keywords to label the map, forming the WWW-ages that are used in exploring the map, and indexing the map units for keyword searches” (Page 583, Section C: Formation of the Document Map), and “Given a search description, the matching units are found from the index and the best matches are returned and displayed as circles on the map” (Page 584, Section 2: Keyword Search).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to combine the teachings of the cited references because teaching **Kohonen's** would have allowed **Fanning's** and **Weinmann's** to provide a method for help a client understand the true meaning of individual texts and finding information of the highest interest, as noted by **Kohonen** (Section: Introduction).

Regarding claim 18, **Fanning** does not explicitly teach an information client retrieval system comprising:

A) a portable data processing device.

Weinmann, however, teaches “**a portable data processing device**” as “Embodiments of the present invention comprise a network of file storage systems, each system having index information about at least some of the files in the network,

Art Unit: 2168

and each system having the ability to communicate with a subset of nodes in the network (for example, a user of a file storage system may communicate with his or her friends and family via their file storage systems). In various embodiments, a file storage system may be a personal computer (PC), an engineering workstation, a set top box, a personal digital assistant (PDA), a cellular phone, a mainframe computer, an Internet appliance, or any other device for storing and accessing file data via a communications network" (Paragraph 14).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to combine the teachings of the cited references because teaching **Weinmann's** would have allowed **Fanning's** to provide a method to reduce bottlenecking when forwarding file requests in a distributed network, as noted by **Weinmann** (Paragraph 06).

Regarding claim 19, **Fanning** further teaches an information retrieval client system comprising:

A) A video acquisition and/or processing apparatus comprising the client system according to claim 17 (Column 13, lines 16-24).

The examiner notes that **Fanning** teaches "**A video acquisition and/or processing apparatus comprising the client system according to claim 17**" as "video retrieval, our current interfaces segment video into shots; and represent them with single frames" (Page 1 ,Section 1, Figure 1).

Regarding claim 20, **Fanning** teaches an information retrieval method comprising:

A) one or more information item storage nodes connected to said data network (Column 5, lines 13-40);

B) storing a plurality of information items at each storage node (Column 42-59, Figure 3);

C) generating by each storage node data representing an information item stored at that storage node, the data representing the information item, when stored, requiring

less storage capacity than a corresponding information item (Column 5, lines 13-40, 42-59, Figure 3).

The examiner notes that **Fanning** teaches “**one or more information item storage nodes connected to said data network**” as “FIG. 1 also shows a network 22 interconnected between the distribution applications 10, 12. As can be seen in FIG. 1, all distribution applications 10, 12 have the same functionality. One user's file transfer client 14 can download files from another user's file transfer server 20, and vice versa” (Column 5, lines 23-29). The examiner further notes that **Fanning** teaches “**storing a plurality of information items at each storage node**” as “FIG. 3 illustrates the system of the present invention having a first distribution application 100 and a second distribution application 212, a file index server 300, and a file index 302. Each distribution application 100, 212 preferably includes: a file transfer client 114, 214; a data file repository 116, 216; a graphical user interface 118, 218; a file transfer server 120, 220 and an inventory module 130, 230. Preferably, the data file repository, or repository, 116 shown in FIG. 3 is where the all of the data files to be shared are stored. In the preferred embodiment, the data file repository 116 contains at least one directory on disk drives in a personal computer. In an alternative embodiment, the data file repository 116 may be a database. In another embodiment, the repository 116 may be a network accessible disk drive that the distribution application 100 can access. Alternatively, the repository 116 can also be a collection of directories enabling the user to organize files by type, classification, or attribute” (Column 5, lines 42-59). The examiner further notes that **Fanning** teaches “**generating by each storage node data representing an information item stored at that storage node, the data representing the information item, when stored, requiring less storage capacity than a corresponding information item**” as “In an alternative embodiment shown in FIG. 9, the distribution application 1100 contains an audio file module 1102, which includes an audio file player 1106, as well as an audio file converter 1104. The audio file player 1106 plays files located in the data file repository 1116, while the audio file converter 1104 generates audio files either by sampling data from a microphone or tape, or by converting data stored on a CD-ROM or hard disk into a standard

Art Unit: 2168

compressed audio file format. Converted audio files are placed in the repository 1116, allowing other users in the community to access these new audio files. In addition, the distribution application 1100 may also contain a video file module 1108, which includes a video file player 1111, as well as a video file converter 1110. Much as in the audio example above, video images (either still, or full motion) are converted from external sources to compressed standard formats and are placed in the repository 1116.

Likewise, video files in the repository 1116 are displayed to the user by the video file player 1111" (Column 13, lines 6-24).

Fanning does not explicitly teach:

D) maintaining by an indexer of each storage node a register indicative of whether the data representing the information item has previously been transmitted to the client system;

E) forwarding data representing information items which have not previously been transmitted to the client system from the storage node to the client system;

F) updating the register in accordance with the data representing information items which were forwarded to the client system.

Weinmann, however, teaches "**maintaining by an indexer of each storage node a register indicative of whether the data representing the information item has previously been transmitted to the client system**" as "The method may further include selecting the pertinent software update based on a criterion for determining the pertinence of the software update to the user, and the criterion may be determined by the user, or the criterion may be related to a determination of whether a pertinent software update has already been sent to the user" (Column 1, lines 54-59) and "The statistically determined list of pertinent updates 210 may be manually modified or updated by a person at the application provider and a final list of the most pertinent updates may be generated and grouped together in a common classification of pertinent updates 214. Manual updating of the statistically generated list of updates 210 may be necessary, for example, if a particularly critical update becomes available after the time period within which the statistical information about the pertinence of the available updates was generated, or if an update on the statistically generated list of updates 210

Art Unit: 2168

becomes obsolete or otherwise irrelevant to a user 200" (Column 4, lines 39-50), **"forwarding data representing information items which have not previously been transmitted to the client system from the storage node to the client system"** as "A method of automatically sending a pertinent software update to a user of an executable software application is disclosed. The method includes storing a plurality of software updates for the software application and ranking the pertinence of the individual software updates. At least one pertinent software update is selected from the plurality of software updates based on the ranking of the pertinence of the software update and automatically sent to the user" (Abstract), "The method may further include selecting the pertinent software update based on a criterion for determining the pertinence of the software update to the user, and the criterion may be determined by the user, or the criterion may be related to a determination of whether a pertinent software update has already been sent to the user" (Column 1, lines 54-59), and "The statistically determined list of pertinent updates 210 may be manually modified or updated by a person at the application provider and a final list of the most pertinent updates may be generated and grouped together in a common classification of pertinent updates 214. Manual updating of the statistically generated list of updates 210 may be necessary, for example, if a particularly critical update becomes available after the time period within which the statistical information about the pertinence of the available updates was generated, or if an update on the statistically generated list of updates 210 becomes obsolete or otherwise irrelevant to a user 200" (Column 4, lines 39-50), and **"updating the register in accordance with the data representing information items which were forwarded to the client system"** as "The method may further include selecting the pertinent software update based on a criterion for determining the pertinence of the software update to the user, and the criterion may be determined by the user, or the criterion may be related to a determination of whether a pertinent software update has already been sent to the user" (Column 1, lines 54-59) and "The statistically determined list of pertinent updates 210 may be manually modified or updated by a person at the application provider and a final list of the most pertinent updates may be generated and grouped together in a common classification of pertinent updates 214. Manual updating

Art Unit: 2168

of the statistically generated list of updates 210 may be necessary, for example, if a particularly critical update becomes available after the time period within which the statistical information about the pertinence of the available updates was generated, or if an update on the statistically generated list of updates 210 becomes obsolete or otherwise irrelevant to a user 200" (Column 4, lines 39-50).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to combine the teachings of the cited references because teaching **Weinmann's** would have allowed **Fanning's** to provide a method that shuns the reactive sending of updates to users in favor of an automated system for transmitted updates, as noted by **Weinmann** (Column 1, lines 16-20).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to combine the teachings of the cited references because teaching **Weinmann's** would have allowed **Fanning's** to provide a method to reduce bottlenecking when forwarding file requests in a distributed network, as noted by **Weinmann** (Paragraph 06).

Fanning and **Weinmann** do not explicitly teach:

G) generating a node position in respect of each information item represented by said received data by said client system responsive to the data representing the information item received from the indexer of the storage node.

Kohonen, however, teaches "**generating a node position in respect of each information item represented by said received data by said client system responsive to the data representing the information item received from the indexer of the storage node**" as "With the newest versions of our programs the whole process of computation of the document map takes about six weeks on a six-processor SGI 02000 computer...The amount of main memory required was about 800 MB" (Page 582, Section C: Formation of the Document Map), "This time includes finding the keywords to label the map, forming the WWW-ages that are used in exploring the map, and indexing the map units for keyword searches" (Page 583, Section C: Formation of the Document Map), and "Given a search description, the matching units are found from

Art Unit: 2168

the index and the best matches are returned and displayed as circles on the map" (Page 584, Section 2: Keyword Search).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to combine the teachings of the cited references because teaching **Kohonen 's** would have allowed **Fanning's** and **Weinmann's** to provide a method for help a client understand the true meaning of individual texts and finding information of the highest interest, as noted by **Kohonen** (Section: Introduction).

Regarding claim 21, **Fanning** teaches a method comprising:

- B) said method comprising the steps of: storing a plurality of information items (Column 5, lines 13-40); and
- C) generating data representing the information items (Column 13, lines 6-24);
- D) the data representing the information items, when stored, requiring less storage capacity than a corresponding information item (Column 13, lines 6-24);

The examiner notes that **Fanning** teaches "**said method comprising the steps of: storing a plurality of information items**" as "It should be understood in this description that although only two distribution applications 10, 12 communicating with each other are explicitly discussed, any number of distribution applications may be utilized in the system of the present invention. This is shown in FIG. 2 wherein a plurality of client servers, each denoted as C/S 12, are connected to one another in a system. As shown in FIG. 2, once a C/S 12 downloads a file from another C/S 12, it is able to distribute the file downloaded to other C/S 12 applications in the system. The particular components within system of the present invention will now be discussed" (Column 5, lines 29-40). The examiner further notes that **Fanning** teaches "**generating data representing the information items**" as "In an alternative embodiment shown in FIG. 9, the distribution application 1100 contains an audio file module 1102, which includes an audio file player 1106, as well as an audio file converter 1104. The audio file player 1106 plays files located in the data file repository 1116, while the audio file converter 1104 generates audio files either by sampling data from a microphone or tape, or by converting data stored on a CD-ROM or hard disk into

Art Unit: 2168

a standard compressed audio file format. Converted audio files are placed in the repository 1116, allowing other users in the community to access these new audio files. In addition, the distribution application 1100 may also contain a video file module 1108, which includes a video file player 1111, as well as a video file converter 1110. Much as in the audio example above, video images (either still, or full motion) are converted from external sources to compressed standard formats and are placed in the repository 1116. Likewise, video files in the repository 1116 are displayed to the user by the video file player 1111" (Column 13, lines 6-24). The examiner further notes that **Fanning** teaches "**the data representing the information items, when stored, requiring less storage capacity than a corresponding information item**" as "In an alternative embodiment shown in FIG. 9, the distribution application 1100 contains an audio file module 1102, which includes an audio file player 1106, as well as an audio file converter 1104. The audio file player 1106 plays files located in the data file repository 1116, while the audio file converter 1104 generates audio files either by sampling data from a microphone or tape, or by converting data stored on a CD-ROM or hard disk into a standard compressed audio file format. Converted audio files are placed in the repository 1116, allowing other users in the community to access these new audio files. In addition, the distribution application 1100 may also contain a video file module 1108, which includes a video file player 1111, as well as a video file converter 1110. Much as in the audio example above, video images (either still, or full motion) are converted from external sources to compressed standard formats and are placed in the repository 1116. Likewise, video files in the repository 1116 are displayed to the user by the video file player 1111" (Column 13, lines 6-24).

Fanning does not explicitly teach:

- E) maintaining by an indexer of each storage node a register indicative of whether the data representing the information item has previously been transmitted to the client system;
- F) forwarding data representing information items which have not previously been transmitted to the client system to be forwarded to the client system; and

G) updating the register in accordance with the data representing information items which were forwarded to the client system.

Weinmann, however, teaches **“maintaining by an indexer of each storage node a register indicative of whether the data representing the information item has previously been transmitted to the client system”** as “The method may further include selecting the pertinent software update based on a criterion for determining the pertinence of the software update to the user, and the criterion may be determined by the user, or the criterion may be related to a determination of whether a pertinent software update has already been sent to the user” (Column 1, lines 54-59) and “The statistically determined list of pertinent updates 210 may be manually modified or updated by a person at the application provider and a final list of the most pertinent updates may be generated and grouped together in a common classification of pertinent updates 214. Manual updating of the statistically generated list of updates 210 may be necessary, for example, if a particularly critical update becomes available after the time period within which the statistical information about the pertinence of the available updates was generated, or if an update on the statistically generated list of updates 210 becomes obsolete or otherwise irrelevant to a user 200” (Column 4, lines 39-50), **“forwarding data representing information items which have not previously been transmitted to the client system from the storage node to the client system”** as “A method of automatically sending a pertinent software update to a user of an executable software application is disclosed. The method includes storing a plurality of software updates for the software application and ranking the pertinence of the individual software updates. At least one pertinent software update is selected from the plurality of software updates based on the ranking of the pertinence of the software update and automatically sent to the user” (Abstract), “The method may further include selecting the pertinent software update based on a criterion for determining the pertinence of the software update to the user, and the criterion may be determined by the user, or the criterion may be related to a determination of whether a pertinent software update has already been sent to the user” (Column 1, lines 54-59), and “The statistically determined list of pertinent updates 210 may be manually modified or updated by a person at the

Art Unit: 2168

application provider and a final list of the most pertinent updates may be generated and grouped together in a common classification of pertinent updates 214. Manual updating of the statistically generated list of updates 210 may be necessary, for example, if a particularly critical update becomes available after the time period within which the statistical information about the pertinence of the available updates was generated, or if an update on the statistically generated list of updates 210 becomes obsolete or otherwise irrelevant to a user 200" (Column 4, lines 39-50), and **"updating the register in accordance with the data representing information items which were forwarded to the client system"** as "The method may further include selecting the pertinent software update based on a criterion for determining the pertinence of the software update to the user, and the criterion may be determined by the user, or the criterion may be related to a determination of whether a pertinent software update has already been sent to the user" (Column 1, lines 54-59) and "The statistically determined list of pertinent updates 210 may be manually modified or updated by a person at the application provider and a final list of the most pertinent updates may be generated and grouped together in a common classification of pertinent updates 214. Manual updating of the statistically generated list of updates 210 may be necessary, for example, if a particularly critical update becomes available after the time period within which the statistical information about the pertinence of the available updates was generated, or if an update on the statistically generated list of updates 210 becomes obsolete or otherwise irrelevant to a user 200" (Column 4, lines 39-50).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to combine the teachings of the cited references because teaching **Weinmann's** would have allowed **Fanning's** to provide a method that shuns the reactive sending of updates to users in favor of an automated system for transmitted updates, as noted by **Weinmann** (Column 1, lines 16-20).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to combine the teachings of the cited references because teaching **Weinmann's** would have allowed **Fanning's** to provide a method to reduce

Art Unit: 2168

bottlenecking when forwarding file requests in a distributed network, as noted by **Weinmann** (Paragraph 06).

Fanning and **Weinmann** do not explicitly teach:

A) said storage node being connectable via a data network to an information retrieval client system having logic, responsive to data received from the storage node, for generating a node position in respect of each information item represented by the received data.

Kohonen, however, teaches “**said storage node being connectable via a data network to an information retrieval client system having logic, responsive to data received from the storage node, for generating a node position in respect of each information item represented by the received data**” as “With the newest versions of our programs the whole process of computation of the document map takes about six weeks on a six-processor SGI 02000 computer...The amount of main memory required was about 800 MB” (Page 582, Section C: Formation of the Document Map), “This time includes finding the keywords to label the map, forming the WWW-ages that are used in exploring the map, and indexing the map units for keyword searches” (Page 583, Section C: Formation of the Document Map), and “Given a search description, the matching units are found from the index and the best matches are returned and displayed as circles on the map” (Page 584, Section 2: Keyword Search).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to combine the teachings of the cited references because teaching **Kohonen 's** would have allowed **Fanning's** and **Weinmann's** to provide a method for help a client understand the true meaning of individual texts and finding information of the highest interest, as noted by **Kohonen** (Section: Introduction).

Regarding claim 22, **Fanning** teaches a method comprising:

A) said client system being connectable via a data network to one or more information item storage nodes each comprising a store for storing a plurality of information items and an indexer (Column 5, lines 13-59, Column 13, lines 6-24)

Art Unit: 2168

B) the indexer configured to derive data representing an information item (Column 13, lines 6-24);

C) the data representing the information item, when stored, requiring less storage capacity than a corresponding information item (Column 13, lines 6-24);

D) transmitting the data representing the information item to the client system via the data network (Column 5, lines 13-40, Column 13, lines 6-24).

The examiner notes that **Fanning** teaches “**said client system being connectable via a data network to one or more information item storage nodes each comprising a store for storing a plurality of information items and an indexer**” as “FIG. 1 also shows a network 22 interconnected between the distribution applications 10, 12. As can be seen in FIG. 1, all distribution applications 10, 12 have the same functionality. One user's file transfer client 14 can download files from another user's file transfer server 20, and vice versa” (Column 5, lines 23-29), “FIG. 3 illustrates the system of the present invention having a first distribution application 100 and a second distribution application 212, a file index server 300, and a file index 302. Each distribution application 100, 212 preferably includes: a file transfer client 114, 214; a data file repository 116, 216; a graphical user interface 118, 218; a file transfer server 120, 220 and an inventory module 130, 230. Preferably, the data file repository, or repository, 116 shown in FIG. 3 is where the all of the data files to be shared are stored. In the preferred embodiment, the data file repository 116 contains at least one directory on disk drives in a personal computer. In an alternative embodiment, the data file repository 116 may be a database. In another embodiment, the repository 116 may be a network accessible disk drive that the distribution application 100 can access. Alternatively, the repository 116 can also be a collection of directories enabling the user to organize files by type, classification, or attribute” (Column 5, lines 42-59), and “In an alternative embodiment shown in FIG. 9, the distribution application 1100 contains an audio file module 1102, which includes an audio file player 1106, as well as an audio file converter 1104. The audio file player 1106 plays files located in the data file repository 1116, while the audio file converter 1104 generates audio files either by sampling data from a microphone or tape, or by converting data stored on a CD-ROM or hard disk into

Art Unit: 2168

a standard compressed audio file format. Converted audio files are placed in the repository 1116, allowing other users in the community to access these new audio files. In addition, the distribution application 1100 may also contain a video file module 1108, which includes a video file player 1111, as well as a video file converter 1110. Much as in the audio example above, video images (either still, or full motion) are converted from external sources to compressed standard formats and are placed in the repository 1116. Likewise, video files in the repository 1116 are displayed to the user by the video file player 1111" (Column 13, lines 6-24). The examiner notes that **Fanning** teaches **"the indexer configured to derive data representing an information item"** as "In an alternative embodiment shown in FIG. 9, the distribution application 1100 contains an audio file module 1102, which includes an audio file player 1106, as well as an audio file converter 1104. The audio file player 1106 plays files located in the data file repository 1116, while the audio file converter 1104 generates audio files either by sampling data from a microphone or tape, or by converting data stored on a CD-ROM or hard disk into a standard compressed audio file format. Converted audio files are placed in the repository 1116, allowing other users in the community to access these new audio files. In addition, the distribution application 1100 may also contain a video file module 1108, which includes a video file player 1111, as well as a video file converter 1110. Much as in the audio example above, video images (either still, or full motion) are converted from external sources to compressed standard formats and are placed in the repository 1116. Likewise, video files in the repository 1116 are displayed to the user by the video file player 1111" (Column 13, lines 6-24). The examiner further notes that **Fanning** teaches **"the data representing the information item, when stored, requiring less storage capacity than a corresponding information item"** as "In an alternative embodiment shown in FIG. 9, the distribution application 1100 contains an audio file module 1102, which includes an audio file player 1106, as well as an audio file converter 1104. The audio file player 1106 plays files located in the data file repository 1116, while the audio file converter 1104 generates audio files either by sampling data from a microphone or tape, or by converting data stored on a CD-ROM or hard disk into a standard compressed audio file format. Converted audio files are placed in the

Art Unit: 2168

repository 1116, allowing other users in the community to access these new audio files. In addition, the distribution application 1100 may also contain a video file module 1108, which includes a video file player 1111, as well as a video file converter 1110. Much as in the audio example above, video images (either still, or full motion) are converted from external sources to compressed standard formats and are placed in the repository 1116. Likewise, video files in the repository 1116 are displayed to the user by the video file player 1111" (Column 13, lines 6-24). The examiner further notes that **Fanning** teaches "**transmitting the data representing the information item to the client system via the data network**" as "FIG. 1 also shows a network 22 interconnected between the distribution applications 10, 12. As can be seen in FIG. 1, all distribution applications 10, 12 have the same functionality. One user's file transfer client 14 can download files from another user's file transfer server 20, and vice versa" (Column 5, lines 23-29) and "In an alternative embodiment shown in FIG. 9, the distribution application 1100 contains an audio file module 1102, which includes an audio file player 1106, as well as an audio file converter 1104. The audio file player 1106 plays files located in the data file repository 1116, while the audio file converter 1104 generates audio files either by sampling data from a microphone or tape, or by converting data stored on a CD-ROM or hard disk into a standard compressed audio file format. Converted audio files are placed in the repository 1116, allowing other users in the community to access these new audio files. In addition, the distribution application 1100 may also contain a video file module 1108, which includes a video file player 1111, as well as a video file converter 1110. Much as in the audio example above, video images (either still, or full motion) are converted from external sources to compressed standard formats and are placed in the repository 1116. Likewise, video files in the repository 1116 are displayed to the user by the video file player 1111" (Column 13, lines 6-24).

Fanning does not explicitly teach:

F) maintaining by an indexer of each storage node a register indicative of whether the data representing the information item has previously been transmitted to the client system;

Art Unit: 2168

G) forwarding data representing information items which have not previously been transmitted to the client system to be forwarded to the client system; and

H) updating the register in accordance with the data representing information items which were forwarded to the client system.

Weinmann, however, teaches **“maintaining by an indexer of each storage node a register indicative of whether the data representing the information item has previously been transmitted to the client system”** as “The method may further include selecting the pertinent software update based on a criterion for determining the pertinence of the software update to the user, and the criterion may be determined by the user, or the criterion may be related to a determination of whether a pertinent software update has already been sent to the user” (Column 1, lines 54-59) and “The statistically determined list of pertinent updates 210 may be manually modified or updated by a person at the application provider and a final list of the most pertinent updates may be generated and grouped together in a common classification of pertinent updates 214. Manual updating of the statistically generated list of updates 210 may be necessary, for example, if a particularly critical update becomes available after the time period within which the statistical information about the pertinence of the available updates was generated, or if an update on the statistically generated list of updates 210 becomes obsolete or otherwise irrelevant to a user 200” (Column 4, lines 39-50), **“forwarding data representing information items which have not previously been transmitted to the client system from the storage node to the client system”** as “A method of automatically sending a pertinent software update to a user of an executable software application is disclosed. The method includes storing a plurality of software updates for the software application and ranking the pertinence of the individual software updates. At least one pertinent software update is selected from the plurality of software updates based on the ranking of the pertinence of the software update and automatically sent to the user” (Abstract), “The method may further include selecting the pertinent software update based on a criterion for determining the pertinence of the software update to the user, and the criterion may be determined by the user, or the criterion may be related to a determination of whether a pertinent software update has

already been sent to the user" (Column 1, lines 54-59), and "The statistically determined list of pertinent updates 210 may be manually modified or updated by a person at the application provider and a final list of the most pertinent updates may be generated and grouped together in a common classification of pertinent updates 214. Manual updating of the statistically generated list of updates 210 may be necessary, for example, if a particularly critical update becomes available after the time period within which the statistical information about the pertinence of the available updates was generated, or if an update on the statistically generated list of updates 210 becomes obsolete or otherwise irrelevant to a user 200" (Column 4, lines 39-50), and **"updating the register in accordance with the data representing information items which were forwarded to the client system"** as "The method may further include selecting the pertinent software update based on a criterion for determining the pertinence of the software update to the user, and the criterion may be determined by the user, or the criterion may be related to a determination of whether a pertinent software update has already been sent to the user" (Column 1, lines 54-59) and "The statistically determined list of pertinent updates 210 may be manually modified or updated by a person at the application provider and a final list of the most pertinent updates may be generated and grouped together in a common classification of pertinent updates 214. Manual updating of the statistically generated list of updates 210 may be necessary, for example, if a particularly critical update becomes available after the time period within which the statistical information about the pertinence of the available updates was generated, or if an update on the statistically generated list of updates 210 becomes obsolete or otherwise irrelevant to a user 200" (Column 4, lines 39-50).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to combine the teachings of the cited references because teaching **Weinmann's** would have allowed **Fanning's** to provide a method that shuns the reactive sending of updates to users in favor of an automated system for transmitted updates, as noted by **Weinmann** (Column 1, lines 16-20).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to combine the teachings of the cited references because teaching

Art Unit: 2168

Weinmann's would have allowed **Fanning's** to provide a method to reduce bottlenecking when forwarding file requests in a distributed network, as noted by **Weinmann** (Paragraph 06).

Fanning and **Weinmann** do not explicitly teach:

E) said method comprising: generating a node position in respect of each information item represented by said received data responsive to the data representing the information item received from said indexer of a storage node.

Kohonen, however, teaches "**said method comprising: generating a node position in respect of each information item represented by said received data responsive to the data representing the information item received from said indexer of a storage node**" as "With the newest versions of our programs the whole process of computation of the document map takes about six weeks on a six-processor SGI 02000 computer...The amount of main memory required was about 800 MB" (Page 582, Section C: Formation of the Document Map), "This time includes finding the keywords to label the map, forming the WWW-ages that are used in exploring the map, and indexing the map units for keyword searches" (Page 583, Section C: Formation of the Document Map), and "Given a search description, the matching units are found from the index and the best matches are returned and displayed as circles on the map" (Page 584, Section 2: Keyword Search).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to combine the teachings of the cited references because teaching **Kohonen's** would have allowed **Fanning's** and **Weinmann's** to provide a method for help a client understand the true meaning of individual texts and finding information of the highest interest, as noted by **Kohonen** (Section: Introduction).

Regarding claim 23, **Fanning** further teaches a method comprising:

A) A computer readable medium including computer executable instructions, wherein the instructions, when executed by a processor, cause the processor to perform according to any one of claims 20 to 22 (Column 5, lines 42-53).

The examiner notes that **Fanning** teaches "**Computer software comprising program code for carrying out a method according to any one of claims 20 to 22**" as "FIG. 3 illustrates the system of the present invention having a first distribution application 100 and a second distribution application 212, a file index server 300, and a file index 302. Each distribution application 100, 212 preferably includes: a file transfer client 114, 214; a data file repository 116, 216; a graphical user interface 118, 218; a file transfer server 120, 220 and an inventory module 130, 230. Preferably, the data file repository, or repository, 116 shown in FIG. 3 is where the all of the data files to be shared are stored. In the preferred embodiment, the data file repository 116 contains at least one directory on disk drives in a personal computer" (Column 5, lines 42-53).

Regarding claim 27, **Fanning** further teaches a method comprising:
A) wherein the data is metadata derived from the information item (Column 10, lines 34-36).

The examiner notes that **Fanning** teaches "**wherein the data is metadata derived from the information item**" as "The index server also optionally stores information for each file description such as: filename; file data type (text, audio, images, video, etc)" (Column 10, lines 34-36).

Regarding claim 28, **Fanning** and **Weinmann** do not explicitly teach a system comprising:

A) wherein the data is the information item with all the stop words removed.

Kohonen, however, teaches "**wherein the data is the information item with all the stop words removed**" as "The words occurring less than 50 times in the whole corpus, as well as a set of common words in a stopword list of 1335 words were removed. The remaining vocabulary consisted of 43 222 words. Finally, we omitted the 122 524 abstracts in which less than five words remained" (Page 581).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to combine the teachings of the cited references because teaching **Kohonen 's** would have allowed **Fanning's** and **Weinmann's** to provide a method for

Art Unit: 2168

help a client understand the true meaning of individual texts and finding information of the highest interest, as noted by **Kohonen** (Section: Introduction).

Regarding claim 29, **Fanning** and **Weinmann** do not explicitly teach a system comprising:

A) wherein the data is a list of all stem words included in the information item.

Kohonen, however, teaches "**wherein the data is a list of all stem words included in the information item**" as "All words were converted to their base form using a stemmer" (Page 581).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to combine the teachings of the cited references because teaching **Kohonen 's** would have allowed **Fanning's** and **Weinmann's** to provide a method for help a client understand the true meaning of individual texts and finding information of the highest interest, as noted by **Kohonen** (Section: Introduction).

Regarding claim 30, **Fanning** and **Weinmann** do not explicitly teach a system comprising:

A) wherein the data is a feature vector derived from the metadata.

Kohonen, however, teaches "**wherein the data is a feature vector derived from the metadata**" as "Any of the basic projection methods also can be used to organize textual data items, such as documents, if their contents are described statistically as some kind of metric feature vectors. For instance, if the collection of words used in a document is described as a histogram, the latter can serve as the input feature vector on the basis of which the document collection can be organized" (Page 574).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to combine the teachings of the cited references because teaching **Kohonen 's** would have allowed **Fanning's** and **Weinmann's** to provide a method for help a client understand the true meaning of individual texts and finding information of the highest interest, as noted by **Kohonen** (Section: Introduction).

Response to Arguments

12. Applicant's arguments filed 07/29/2010 have been fully considered but they are not persuasive.

Applicants argue on page 04 that **“the outstanding Office Action equates the distribution applications 10 and 12 with the information item storage nodes 810 of the claimed invention. However, if this is so, then where is the indexer of the information storage nodes in distribution applications 10 and 12? None of items 14, 16, 18, or 20 in the distribution applications is ever described as performing an indexing function. In fact, referring to column 5, lines 17-20 of Fanning, the distribution applications 10 and 12 communicate with the remote index server 300, in the same way distribution applications 100 and 212 are explicitly drawn communicating with it in Figures 3 and 5. Thus, Fanning explicitly and only describes that the indexer is a separate entity from the distribution applications”**.

However, the examiner wishes to refer to Columns 5 and 13 of **Fanning** which state “FIG. 3 illustrates the system of the present invention having a first distribution application 100 and a second distribution application 212, a file index server 300, and a file index 302. Each distribution application 100, 212 preferably includes: a file transfer client 114, 214; a data file repository 116, 216; a graphical user interface 118, 218; a file transfer server 120, 220 and an inventory module 130, 230. Preferably, the data file repository, or repository, 116 shown in FIG. 3 is where the all of the data files to be shared are stored. In the preferred embodiment, the data file repository 116 contains at least one directory on disk drives in a personal computer. In an alternative embodiment, the data file repository 116 may be a database. In another embodiment, the repository 116 may be a network accessible disk drive that the distribution application 100 can access. Alternatively, the repository 116 can also be a collection of directories enabling the user to organize files by type, classification, or attribute” (Column 5, lines 42-59) and “In an alternative embodiment shown in FIG. 9, the distribution application 1100 contains an audio file module 1102, which includes an audio file player 1106, as well as an audio file converter 1104. The audio file player 1106 plays files located in the data file repository 1116, while the audio file converter

Art Unit: 2168

1104 generates audio files either by sampling data from a microphone or tape, or by converting data stored on a CD-ROM or hard disk into a standard compressed audio file format. Converted audio files are placed in the repository 1116, allowing other users in the community to access these new audio files. In addition, the distribution application 1100 may also contain a video file module 1108, which includes a video file player 1111, as well as a video file converter 1110. Much as in the audio example above, video images (either still, or full motion) are converted from external sources to compressed standard formats and are placed in the repository 1116. Likewise, video files in the repository 1116 are displayed to the user by the video file player 1111" (Column 13, lines 6-24). The examiner further wishes to state that Figure 9 of **Fanning** clearly shows the structure of a distribution application. Because Figure 9 shows that files stored on a **hard disk** are compressed, the information items require less storage capacity than at a pre-compression state. Because the distribution application encompasses the compression utility as shown in Figure 9, then as a result, it is clear that the indexer (which is explicitly defined in the independent claims as simply deriving information items so that they require less storage capacity than the original information items) is encompassed within the distribution application as shown in figure 9. Thus, in contrast to applicant's assertions, the "indexer" as defined in the independent claims is clearly encompassed within the distribution application.

Applicants argue on page 05 that **"it is respectfully submitted that the client/server model of Figure 2 of Fanning teaches away from the claimed invention. Fanning shows a plurality of peer devices 12. By contrast, the presently claimed invention comprises heterogeneous components; an information retrieval client system and also a plurality of information item storage nodes. If each device was an identical peer device, then the present claims would also recite a plurality of information retrieval client systems, Or alternatively a plurality of devices comprising an information retrieval client system and an information item storage node. However, the present claims do not because, as is clear form Figure 12 of the present application, the present system does not relate to a plurality of peer devices"**. However, Applicants are also reminded that in

Art Unit: 2168

order to disqualify a reference based on a "teach away" reasoning, the reference has to explicitly suggest or disclose the so-called teach away steps - Applicants assertion can not be accepted if it is unsupported by a valid evidence. In this case, applicant's allegations are mere hypothetical statements about why applications did not claim multiple clients. However, both **Fanning** and in the instant application are directed towards information retrieval. Moreover, Figure 12 of the instant application depicts multiple storage nodes that a client can search. In **Fanning**, a distribution application can search multiple storage nodes. Furthermore, **Fanning** explicitly states that a scenario with one client and one server is shown (See "As can be seen in FIG. 1, all distribution applications 10, 12 have the same functionality. One user's file transfer client 14 can download files from another user's file transfer server 20, and vice versa. It should be understood in this description that although only two distribution applications 10, 12 communicating with each other are explicitly discussed" (Column 5, lines 26-31).

Applicants argue on pages 05-06 that **"It is respectfully noted that the comparison of either Figures 3 and 5 of Fanning, which shows file index server 300, to Figure 12 of the present application makes clear that the architecture of Fanning is totally different to that of the present invention. Specifically, referring to column 5, lines 41-49 and Figure 3 for example, Fanning makes clear that the file indexer 300 is wholly separate to the distribution applications 100, 212, and that the distribution applications comprise the data file repositories 116, 216"**. However, the examiner wishes to refer to Columns 5 and 13 of **Fanning** which state "FIG. 3 illustrates the system of the present invention having a first distribution application 100 and a second distribution application 212, a file index server 300, and a file index 302. Each distribution application 100, 212 preferably includes: a file transfer client 114, 214; a data file repository 116, 216; a graphical user interface 118, 218; a file transfer server 120, 220 and an inventory module 130, 230. Preferably, the data file repository, or repository, 116 shown in FIG. 3 is where the all of the data files to be shared are stored. In the preferred embodiment, the data file repository 116 contains at least one directory on disk drives in a personal computer. In an alternative embodiment, the data file repository 116 may be a database. In another embodiment,

Art Unit: 2168

the repository 116 may be a network accessible disk drive that the distribution application 100 can access. Alternatively, the repository 116 can also be a collection of directories enabling the user to organize files by type, classification, or attribute” (Column 5, lines 42-59) and “In an alternative embodiment shown in FIG. 9, the distribution application 1100 contains an audio file module 1102, which includes an audio file player 1106, as well as an audio file converter 1104. The audio file player 1106 plays files located in the data file repository 1116, while the audio file converter 1104 generates audio files either by sampling data from a microphone or tape, or by converting data stored on a CD-ROM or hard disk into a standard compressed audio file format. Converted audio files are placed in the repository 1116, allowing other users in the community to access these new audio files. In addition, the distribution application 1100 may also contain a video file module 1108, which includes a video file player 1111, as well as a video file converter 1110. Much as in the audio example above, video images (either still, or full motion) are converted from external sources to compressed standard formats and are placed in the repository 1116. Likewise, video files in the repository 1116 are displayed to the user by the video file player 1111” (Column 13, lines 6-24). The examiner further wishes to state that Figure 9 of **Fanning** clearly shows the structure of a distribution application. Because Figure 9 shows that files stored on a **hard disk** are compressed, the information items require less storage capacity than at a pre-compression state. Because the distribution application encompasses the compression utility as shown in Figure 9, then as a result, it is clear that the indexer (which is explicitly defined in the independent claims as simply deriving information items so that they require less storage capacity than the original information items) is encompassed within the distribution application as shown in figure 9. Thus, in contrast to applicant's assertions, the “indexer” as defined in the independent claims is clearly encompassed within the distribution application.

Applicants argue on pages 6-7 that “**in the cited portion of Fanning, the distribution applications 100, 212 rip CDs to MP3s. This passage in fact makes no reference whatsoever to the index server 300 or to descriptions of the data. At best, the skilled...This should be contrasted for example with a short audio clip of**

Art Unit: 2168

the item, or in video, a representative key frame or similar. Moreover, since Fanning clearly describes that descriptions of tracks are stored by the index server 300, it would be perverse to ignore such descriptions and instead choose to cite re-coded versions of the content as the equivalent descriptions”. However, the examiner wishes to refer to Columns 5 and 13 of **Fanning** which state “FIG. 3 illustrates the system of the present invention having a first distribution application 100 and a second distribution application 212, a file index server 300, and a file index 302. Each distribution application 100, 212 preferably includes: a file transfer client 114, 214; a data file repository 116, 216; a graphical user interface 118, 218; a file transfer server 120, 220 and an inventory module 130, 230. Preferably, the data file repository, or repository, 116 shown in FIG. 3 is where the all of the data files to be shared are stored. In the preferred embodiment, the data file repository 116 contains at least one directory on disk drives in a personal computer. In an alternative embodiment, the data file repository 116 may be a database. In another embodiment, the repository 116 may be a network accessible disk drive that the distribution application 100 can access. Alternatively, the repository 116 can also be a collection of directories enabling the user to organize files by type, classification, or attribute” (Column 5, lines 42-59) and “In an alternative embodiment shown in FIG. 9, the distribution application 1100 contains an audio file module 1102, which includes an audio file player 1106, as well as an audio file converter 1104. The audio file player 1106 plays files located in the data file repository 1116, while the audio file converter 1104 generates audio files either by sampling data from a microphone or tape, or by converting data stored on a CD-ROM or hard disk into a standard compressed audio file format. Converted audio files are placed in the repository 1116, allowing other users in the community to access these new audio files. In addition, the distribution application 1100 may also contain a video file module 1108, which includes a video file player 1111, as well as a video file converter 1110. Much as in the audio example above, video images (either still, or full motion) are converted from external sources to compressed standard formats and are placed in the repository 1116. Likewise, video files in the repository 1116 are displayed to the user by the video file player 1111” (Column 13, lines 6-24). The examiner further wishes to state that

Art Unit: 2168

Figure 9 of **Fanning** clearly shows the structure of a distribution application. Because Figure 9 shows that files stored on a **hard disk** are compressed, the information items require less storage capacity than at a pre-compression state. Because the distribution application encompasses the compression utility as shown in Figure 9, then as a result, it is clear that the indexer (which is explicitly defined in the independent claims as simply deriving information items so that they require less storage capacity than the original information items) is encompassed within the distribution application as shown in figure 9. Thus, in contrast to applicant's assertions, the "indexer" as defined in the independent claims is clearly encompassed within the distribution application of **Fanning**.

Applicants argue on page 07 that **"Weinmann does not maintain a register checking whether indexed representations of those software updates have been sent to the user, because such representations are not sent to the user – only the information items themselves. As a result, it does not disclose either features relating to items G or H, as Weinmann does not transmit representations of software updates but the actual updates themselves, and consequently does not update a register to reflect this"**. However, the primary reference of **Fanning** is used to teach the claimed representations. Nevertheless, the examiner wishes to refer to Columns 1 and 4 of **Weinmann** which state "A method of automatically sending a pertinent software update to a user of an executable software application is disclosed. The method includes storing a plurality of software updates for the software application and ranking the pertinence of the individual software updates. At least one pertinent software update is selected from the plurality of software updates based on the ranking of the pertinence of the software update and automatically sent to the user" (Abstract), "The method may further include selecting the pertinent software update based on a criterion for determining the pertinence of the software update to the user, and the criterion may be determined by the user, or the criterion may be related to a determination of whether a pertinent software update has already been sent to the user" (Column 1, lines 54-59), and "The statistically determined list of pertinent updates 210 may be manually modified or updated by a person at the application provider and a final

Art Unit: 2168

list of the most pertinent updates may be generated and grouped together in a common classification of pertinent updates 214. Manual updating of the statistically generated list of updates 210 may be necessary, for example, if a particularly critical update becomes available after the time period within which the statistical information about the pertinence of the available updates was generated, or if an update on the statistically generated list of updates 210 becomes obsolete or otherwise irrelevant to a user 200. Pertinent updates 214 may be classified and/or aggregated together in one or more groups. For example, a system-wide group of updates may aggregate the updates that have been sent most often from the application provider to all users of any of the application provider's products. A more narrowly-focused group of updates may aggregate the updates pertinent to a particular application, and still more narrowly-focus group of updates may aggregate updates related to a particular component of a particular application" (Column 4, lines 39-59). The examiner further wishes to state that the independent claims merely define the representations as having storage capacity than an original data item. Because **Weinmann** groups multiple updates to save space, than as a result, representations are clearly sent. In addition, it is well known in the art that downloadable software updates are compressed when downloaded to a user (See non-applied reference of **Cheng et al.** (U.S. PGPUB 2002/0166001) at Paragraph 31 "However provided to the update database 709, registering an update consists of specifying the properties of the software update and the software products and their versions to which the software update is applicable. The properties of the software update preferably include the new version number 820 that results if the software update is applied to the product, the format 825 of the software update--zip file, self-extracting archive, and the like, and the installation steps (script 826) required to install the software update on the client computer 101. The product versions to which the software update is applicable are specified as the products themselves are specified earlier in this section. Also, a URL to a brief description and a full description of the software update--the problems it fixes and features it might add--is preferably included, or the information may be directly stored" (Paragraph 31).

Conclusion

Art Unit: 2168

13. The prior art made of record and not relied upon is considered pertinent to applicant's disclosure.

U.S. Patent 6,636,862 issued to **Lundahl et al.** on 21 October 2003. The subject matter disclosed therein is pertinent to that of claims 1-23, and 27-30 (e.g., methods to use SOM mapping).

U.S. PGPUB 2003/0208485 issued to **Castellanos** on 06 November 2003. The subject matter disclosed therein is pertinent to that of claims 1-23, and 27-30 (e.g., methods to use SOM mapping).

U.S. Patent 7,017,186 issued to **Day** on 21 March 2006. The subject matter disclosed therein is pertinent to that of claims 1-23, and 27-30 (e.g., methods to use SOM mapping).

U.S. Patent 7,440,994 issued to **Harrow et al.** on 21 October 2008. The subject matter disclosed therein is pertinent to that of claims 1-23, and 27-30 (e.g., methods to use SOM mapping).

U.S. PGPUB 2002/0194256 issued to **Needham et al.** on 06 November 2003. The subject matter disclosed therein is pertinent to that of claims 1-23, and 27-30 (e.g., methods to use SOM mapping).

U.S. PGPUB 2002/0166001 issued to **Cheng et al.** on 07 November 2002. The subject matter disclosed therein is pertinent to that of claims 1-23, and 27-30 (e.g., methods to use SOM mapping).

Article entitled "Interfaces for Palmtop Image Search" by **Dertick**, dated July 2002. The subject matter disclosed therein is pertinent to that of claims 1-23, and 27-30 (e.g., methods to use SOM mapping).

Contact Information

14. Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Mahesh Dwivedi whose telephone number is (571) 272-2731. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday to Friday 8:20 am – 4:40 pm.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Tim Vo can be reached (571) 272-3642. The fax number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is (571) 273-8300.

Art Unit: 2168

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

Mahesh Dwivedi

Patent Examiner

Art Unit 2168

October 11, 2010

/Mahesh H Dwivedi/

Examiner, Art Unit 2168